Courses Journal, stating, with remarkable gravity, that Osman Pasha, heretofore confi-

lently proclaimed a romantic Turk, is none

other than a Tennessee man named R. Clay

the revelation that Hobart Pasha was an Englishman, Mehemet Ali a Russian, Baker

Pasha a Britton, and Stone Pasha an Ameri-

can, but this last invention of the enemy ex-

cites a despairing distrust in the whole Mos-

em outfit, and we are now prepared for the

intelligence that Suleiman Pasha is none oth

er than our old histrionic friend Barry Sullivan, who, tired of battling with the effete "Richmonds" of the American stage, has gone to hunt better game in the Shipka pass.

n grand strategy.

constantly singing-

"I haven't a genius for work,
"Twas never the gift of the Bradles,
But I'd make an illegant Turk,
For I'm fond of tobacco and ladles,"

What more natural than that this slashing

Knoxville Tribune: "The sketch of his

have been given. The unjust intimations that Ex-President Johnson in any way con-

nived at Crawford's rascality might have bet-

ter been omitted from the account, which

otherwise commends itself for general truth-fulness. We met Crawford in Knoxville, in

January, 1864. He was then commissioned as

colonel of artillery, and had opened a recruit-

ing office at the corner of Gay and Main

streets. Knowing something of his previous

instructing and accomplished rascal we had

ever encountered, and when, a short time af-

terward, we heard that he had broken into

the Branch Bank of Tennessee, at Rogers-

ville, and taken charge of a vast amount of blank notes, which he filled up with forged

signatures and put into circulation, we were

not disposed to question the accuracy of the remark of a well-known Federal general, then in our city, that 'he would steal the

outhern confederacy, if he could only carry

lourier-Journal's narrative with numerous

exploits reported of Crawford, all showing

the same genius for lawless and startling ad-

venture, but it is not necessary. That R. Clay Crawford possesses the ability to play the role of Osman Pasha, no one who knows

him will question for a moment. His ac-

quaintances generally had very little confi-

ence in his physical courage, but his superi-

ority of intellect was universally recognized. His personal address was fine and his impu-

abundant. He felt himself equal to any re-

sponsibility, and we doubt not he would to-

be accepted a coloner s commission from An-

for his adventurous spirit. Known facts all

A MAN

the Steamer City of Helens.

From an Appeal Correspondent.

with as little diffidence as he felt when

There is no enterprise too daring

We could supplement the

We bore up with fortitude under

MEMPHIS APPEAL GALLAWAY & KEATING.

Torms of Sasscription, Daily & Week! One copy, one mouth, by mail. (WEEKLY) fintes of Advertisiag.

tion, fifteen cents per time per week.

Wants, etc., are ten cents per line first insertion, and five cents per line each subsequent insertion.

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We will not accept any advertisement to follow reading matter.

To Contributors and Correspondents: We relet letters and communications upon subjects of general interest, but such must always be accompanied by a responsible name.

We will not return rejected communications, opreimen copies sent free or _harge.

On med-books are kept by pas. These, and not by inflyidual names.

given.
Il tetters, communications, or anything else for the
APPRAL, should be addressed
GALLAWAY & KRATING,

SATURDAY, : SEPTEMBER 8, 1877. GENERAL N. B. FORREST.

The Florence (Ala.) Gazette, of Wednesday last, says: "We are glad to state that General N. B. Forrest is improving. He has been at Bailey's for some weeks, and, like all who go there, is realizing the beneficial effects of the waters." This will be gratifying news to the southern people. The news of General Forrest's illness has created a profound sympathy throughout the entire south. The expressions of regret and high tributes to his character have been universal, and there will be general rejoicing at the information that he is recovering.

THE RETURNING-BOARD RASCALS J. Madison Wells and the Louisiana returning-board villains seem to be in high feather with the administration. They have returned to New Orleans from Washington, insolent and defiant. The indicted forgers have been placed in high positions, and they expect to escape the penitentiary for the crimes they have committed through the administration. Civil service reform becomes a farce and a mockery when perjurers and forgers are rewarded for their villainy. Should Wells and Anderson be convicted, Hayes will realize his error in permitting Sherman to transfer the patronage of the tucky, Goode, of Virginia, Buckner, of Mis-New Orleans customhouse to these knaves, source, and it is not surprising that a President elected by fraud should commit the ficient following of members to transmoral degradation, the fathomless depth of fer it to either of the human depravity, by promoting the indicted who will put up most for it. It is a source villains to whom he is indebted for the office of President. The power which Wells and Randall contest it reached the acme of degrathe legitimate offspring of the conspiracy which inaugurated a candidate for the Presidency defeated by the people. Wells, Anderson, Hayes and Sherman are linked together by a community of crime which will not fade from the memory of man so long as free institutions exist. The impudence of ing of the chair last winter gave him, but he such leaders of the administration as Wells and Patterson, of South Carolina, is sublime. country believe that they are poor, persecuted innocents-martyrs to the cause of prostitutes the sanctity of the ballot-box, and elects a President by throwing out ten thousand votes. Patterson directs the delivery of one hundred and fourteen thousand dollars of scrip to another patriot for the purpose of bribing the South Carolina legislature. Both of these creatures are indicted; yet they are high priests, ministering at the altar of an administration which is so pure that it will not permit an office-holder to exercise the rights of freemen in elections. Wells is rewarded for electing a President by perjury,

THE EFFORT TO MUZZLE LAMAR. The Mississippi papers are still discussing the appearance of Senator Lamar as a delegate to the recent Democratic convention.

forgery and fraud generally, but now it is a

crime for him to participate in a political

Bayard, Thurman, Conkling, Blaine, and than there or nes up a howl of jealousy from a lot of "sore-heads" and small-minded tricksters, who found that their trade was gone as long as Lamar stood upon the floor of

who occupied a seat in the United States to appear in our primary meetings and State there are those who would exclude men from their councils after they have been elected to certain offices. A man does not lose his this city on the thirteenth of May last, in the

It is gratifying to note, writes an intelligent Washington correspondent, that Captain Eads's jetty system at the mouth of the Mississippi river has proved a decided success. The government deal size to the concludes his affidavit by stating that none of these representations as to his release were made in good faith; that there is demanded cess. The government dredging boats have from him a sum, in addition to the moneys of been withdrawn from the passes because of the court of England, sufficient to bring the the report made by the army engineers in sum up to fifty-five thousand dollars as the charge that Captain Eads had secured a depth dred and fifty feet in the pass or mouth which | Messrs. Stanton and Kintzing raise the point he contracted to open to such depth and that he is entitled to his discharge through breadth. Yet these engineers a year ago de- his having been brought within the jurisdic cided the Eads scheme impracticable, and we had a number of their reports to that same effect. It does seem that West Point doesn't know everything, and that a civil-engineer can do something meritorious.

the crime of infanticide is assuming oportions there. Since last January hundred infants have been found a clier as less than a clier a A CORRESPONDENT at Washington writes fearful proportions there. Since last January lead in the alleys and commons. In no case

ence," snys the correspondent, "as a freednan's bureau officer in the south, we found a great want of maternal feeling among the soleted women for their children, and we ion't doubt that the one great cause of inanticide in this city is due to this same want which we noticed among the ex-slaves."

IT WILL be remembered by the readers of the APPEAL that Blanton Duncan was an acknowledged leader of the workingmen's party of Louisville. They tried him, these trusting and confiding workingmen, and they know that he is a representative independent, d with the honesty that usually characterizes m, they proceed to mark him for what he They say, at the close of a set of formidble and formal resolutions,

ship and before the people at large as a profes-sional demagorue and notoriety hunter, unworthy of confidence, and totally lacking in every attribute that should attach to one who aspires to be the leader of honest men seeking honest and honorable means of ameliorating their political, social and Beware of the Bianton Duncans, and ware of independents in any guise.

CORRECTING the statements set affoat by enemies, the Forrest City Times says tate press will correct any false impression Memphis and Little Rock railroad, which is cadet at West Point. a true Arkansas institution, and show that facts are stubborn things." We hope so, too.

This is business worthy of imitation in other quarters. Mr. Berglund, superintendent of the Water Valley handle company, is making arrangements to supply the trade with ax-handles. He has plenty of timber to hand, and has ordered the machinery.

THE SPEAKERSHIP.

Names of the Principal Candidates

The Caucus-Randall in the Lead. Washington Star: "There has been a good ical of idle speculation indulged concerning speakership of the next house, and the possibilities of each candidate who sims to preside over it. 'Speculation,' we say, be-cause no one, even the candidates themselves, can assume to say how the votes of the new gress will be given. Those of the condidates, and out of whom a possible select on will be made, are Sayler, Randall and Cox. Then here are hosts of small flyers, who have no honest belief that they can be elected, but who want to inject their candidacy into the canvass with the hope that they may thus successfully make a good trade in the way of amittee chairmanships. Thus it is that souri, and others thrust themselves into the breach as candidates. No one of the last want it to be assumed that they have a sufy means of combinations. In the Kerrdation, inasmuch as Kerr had to name the Pacific railroad committee in advance of lection to save the influence of a powerful orporation, and Randell, in turn, agreed to point five different members chairman of e committee on Mississippi levees. At the present writing it is impossible to predict who will gain the gavel. Randall has that prestige of success which his acceptable fillntagonized by that interest, inasmuch as he has never yet cast a vote in its favor. Sayler will have to sufficiently explain the letter he last canvass, and Cox will have to dodge clev-Hence it is that all candidates will come here about evenly balanced, and the winning man will be the one who can stir up the greatest enthusiasm here on the ground, and make deluded human nature believe in

ANOTHER EXTRADITION CASE.

Clerks, who was Arrested in England, Reiterates the Plea of Smith, N. Hawes.

New York Herald: Notice has been givreme court, chambers, the result of which is likely to determine important legal privileges connected with the extradition of persons accused of high crimes, and particularly where such extradition, as is alleged in the present case, was accomplished upon guarantees which three missing articles could ever be found.

erats and Republicans, are always to be to England. Not long afterward it was disventions. Their position and influence in national politics make them most valuable charge he was arrested, indicted, tried, conmembers of these conventions, and their convicted, and centenced to State prison, where stituents have too much good sense to object. It is now undergoing penal servitude. It to their presence and co-operation. In Mississippi, however, things are different. No sooner does Senator Lamar, with the best good of the State at heart, go down to Jackson as a delegate to the State acconvention, the state convention, and indictments having been obtained against him, Detective Golden was sent to London, where Lewis sojourned, with son as a delegate to the State convention, a trivial new to his extradition to this country, to a visible new to his extradition to this country, to the sent solution of the state convention, a trivial new to his extradition to this country, to the sent solution of the state convention, a trivial new to his extradition to this country, to the sent solution of the state convention, a trivial new to his extradition to this country, to the sent solution of the state convention, a trivial new to his extradition to this country, to be tried upon these indictments. How Lewis was found in the English capital, how he came to this country with Detective Golden, tiring of his practice as private, and seeing an how he was put in prison, and, in short, all the details of the case up to the period of his incarceration, has been given in the Herald, he, in 1862, forged his discharge, to which whole matter. We believe that the great mass of honest Mississippians rejoice to see their great and good senator laying aside his official robes and joining the Democratic rank and file to help Mississippi on to peace and properity.

Including the Herman and its unnecessary to repeat the details. It appears now, however, that after several months of war, and became promoted to the position of lieutenant of the Twenty-sixth Missouri. He remained in this command some time.

and file to help Mississippi on to peace and prosperity.

The points made by the Falcon are well taken and unanswerable. Because a man is elected to the senate of the United States, that is no reason why a padlock should be placed upon his lips. Lamar was elected a delegate upon his lips. Lamar was elected a delegate to the States awartion without any desire on the Mississippi on to peace and with. A supplementary story presents the case in a very interesting phase. Upon the facts presented in this additional narrative, he seeks, through his counsel, Messrs. Cody. Stanton and William F. Kinting, his restoration to liberty. As the basis of discharge, he makes a very lengthy affidavit. In this affidavit he states that he was for several years in Babbitt's employ as book-keeper; Washington, assigning the negroes to differto the State convention without any desire on years in Babbitt's employ as bock-keeper; Washington, assigning the negroes to differhis part, and had he failed to serve on account | that he left such employment in 1873, after of his being a United States senator, he lations; that activilaction was brought against been accused of that him in March, 1876, in London, by Babbitt, and of dollars on bounty receipts. The kind of vanity and pride which re- under which the sheriff of London levied upon next thing known of him was when he turned six thousand pounds of his, then in the London and Westminster bank; that this suit is Near the close of the war he got into some favor the story that Osman Pasha, the hero who occupied a seat in the United States now pending, and that the money is now in trouble that is unknown to General Reynolds, and was mustered out of service in disgrace. In the court of chancers, the states, further, and was mustered out of service in disgrace. egate in the State convention. When the Democratic party is in council it needs the wisdom of its wisest and most popular leaders, and if Senator Lamar had failed to respond to the call of his friends, he would have been derelict in his duty and offered a gratuitous insult to a people who have never deserted him. Here in Memphis, we commercially a book-keeper of Babbitt's; that a special to the call of his friends, he would have been derelict in his duty and offered a gratuitous insult to a people who have never deserted him. Here in Memphis, we commercially a book-keeper of Babbitt's; that a special to the call of his friends, he would have been derelict in his duty and offered a gratuitous insult to a people who have never the self-below of the empire in 1867. He remained nere enjoying great with an English detective named Littlechild, told him that the sole object of getting out extradition papers was to secure his attendance as a witness in this city in a suit brought by Babbitt against Edwin ii. Crampton, formed a proposition of the empire in 1867. He remained nere enjoying great with an English detective named Littlechild, told him that the sole object of getting out extradition papers was to secure his attendance as a witness in this city in a suit brought by Babbitt against Edwin ii. Crampton, formed little child, told him that the sole object of getting out extradition papers was to secure his attendance as a witness in this city in a suit brought by Babbitt against Edwin ii. Crampton, formed little child, told him that the sole object of getting out extradition papers was to secure his attendance as a witness in this city in a suit brought by Babbitt against Edwin ii. Crampton, formed little child, told him that the sole object of getting out extradition papers was to secure his attendance as a witness in this city in a suit brought by Babbitt against Edwin ii. Crampton, formed little child, told him that the sole object of getting out the collapse of the empire in 1867. He remained nere enjoying great with the collapse of the empire in 1867.

written promise and guarantee, signed by them, was given that if he would surrender himself and come with Golden to this city, waiving formalities incident to extradition the surrender warded to him from Berlin. He opened it. It was postmarked Cairo, Egypt, and was certain offices. A man does not lose his rights as a citizen or a party man by becoming a United States senator. Lamar carried into the State convention only such weight as his character and services entitled him to. He did not invoke any influence derived from his office as United States senator, and he his office as United States senator. had as much right to his position in the Babbit his claim to the moneys attached in State convention as he has to deposit his vote this transfer he would be set at liberty; that

basis of settlement of Mr. Babbit's claims against him, and that he is told he will have make up that sum before he is released. tion of the courts here by frand. Mr. D. J

Newland is the opposing counsel, and will doubtless strenuously resist the application. London, September 6: Of the gold with-drawn from the Bank of England yesterday, eagles to the amount of one hundred thousand pounds were for the United States.

THE ROMANTIC

ory of Osman Pasha-Crawford, Late of Hawkins County, of this State, Later of Cairo, Egypt, but Just Now the Hero of Plevna.

First a West Point Cadet, then a Fugitive Criminal, and then a Leader in the Turkish Army-His Career, as Told by One who Knows.

pecial Dispatch to the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. CHICAGO, September 5 .- The world-reowned exploits of Osman Pasha, the hero of the battle of Plevna, have aroused a little curiosity to know who he is and something of his antecedents. Already speculation is rife as to them, and several accounts have been published purporting to give the facts in the case. These, which make of him a Tennessean, bearing his American honors lightly upon him under the name of Robert Clay Crawford, approximate very near the truth Understanding that General Joseph S. Rey nolds, of this city, knew something of thi emarkable individual, your correspon 1861 General Revnolds was recruiting-lieu-

this morning called upon him, at his office, on Washington street, and subjected him to an interview. He knew Crawford well. In tenant for the Sixty-fourth Illinois volunteers In his peregrinations for recruits, he met, a Wilmington, on the nineteenth of October the Memphis and Little Rock railroad the subject of this memoir and duly enlisted that there is no road in the south on which him. He found straightway that Crawford trains are run more promptly on time, or that understood military tacticts better than he did himself, and intrusted him with the drill makes closer connections, and in proof of this one need only look at the immense tide of science himself, when secretly ensconced travel going over the road. We hope the within his tent. To account for this knowledge, Crawford was necessarily compelled to admit the soft impeachment that he had seen that may have been made with regard to the a little of inside military life, having been a To keep the run of the illustrious Turk's history it may be best to assume a ken of his proceedings from the beginning, considering them progressively rather than as a retro-spect. Be it known, then, that among the last

ANDREW JOHNSON'S onal life was to secure Crawford an the first district of Tennessee. Crawford was a native of Rogersville, Hawkins county, and was at that time a bright, handsome, manly lad of seventeen, the date being about 1853 or 1854. His early education had been by no means neglected, and he was prepared to pass a rigid examination. He was a quick student, acquiring knowledge with ease and rapidity, but a poor disciplinarian. The result was that a reckless mode of living at last secured his expulsion from the confines of the ancient col-On the contrary, he intended to have endered himself to the wild tutoring of met-opolitan life in New York. This course of procedure soon left him without finances, and wonderful facility for proving necessity

the parent of invention, and invention this ways sublime? It is not for us to decide upon it. We can speculate only. In presenting turned his face toward the scenes of his Mr. Wickliffe's letter to the public, we had He had progressed as far as no design upon the credulity of the gullable. Wytheville, Virginia, when at the goodly tav-ern which afforded him cheer he encountered a wealthy cattle-dealer just returning with a bountiful representation of barter. Here was a young man greatly in need of a small amount of the world-lever, and there AN OLD CURMUDGEON brother's was his. Night came, bringing slumber to the old man; also came Crawford. Plevna crept into his room, and shortly after-

and looked about him. He found also that the hand of the midnight maurauder had strayed under his pillow, and extracted all of Why not our East Tennessean? He had almoney. Very well. Is it necessary to go into details? Pointing out the old man's suspicion, the arrest. Suffice it that Crawford adorned thereafter a cell in the Richmone prison. It promised to be a sad ending of o his keeper. Did that man know that Crawford was one of the most expert manipula-tors of a pen on earth, and that the alleged pardon was nothing more than

A FORGERY, by the prisoner who tendered it? It looked all right and the jailer was satisfied. He threw open his doors and the ex-cadet inhaled a long breath of pure, free air and made for Maryland. A short distance from Baltimore he set himself up as a pedagogue, under the name of Robert Clay, and opened such schools in Yankeedom. Among the pupils under his charge was a young man nearly his own age, named Robert Russell. It is needless to follow Russell through the learning that can be found at thousands of tortuous row of intricate figures which beset awoke one morning from his slumbers to hear his sister and father bewailing the loss

harge of Thomas R. Lewis from Ludlow was sounded, and Russell entered the ranks treet jail. As is well known, Lewis was of the Union army, to lay down his life for formerly a book-keeper of B. T. Babbitt. At- his country. Fate guided him into the commany other United States senators, both ter Lewis left Mr. Babbitt's employ he went mand of Lieutenant Reynolds. There the

ent towns, receiving pay from the governand was mustered out of service in disgrace. | ford, of East Tennessee.

Clay Crawford, who is said to be Osman Pasha, of the Turkish army. Your correspondent, "T. C. T.," this morning gave an immensely graphic sketch of the man, and as you vouch for your correspondent's reliability, and the public interest has been excited, I think Mr. Wickliffe, of Mount Washington, who says he has been in correspondence with Colonel Crawford since he has been in the the man can easily be traced up, and easily be traced up, and the man can easily be traced up, as the checks will get his baggage off of whatever boat it may be on, and by that means securing the payment of the interest on said bonds to be secured by provisions similar to those now made by law for whatever boat it may be on, and by that means securing the payment of the interest on said bonds to be secured by provisions similar to those now made by law for securing the payment of the interest on said bonds to be secured by provisions similar to those now made by law for securing the payment of the interest on said bonds to be secured by provisions similar to those now made by law for securing the payment of the interest on said bonds to be secured by provisions similar to those now made by law for securing the payment of the interest on said bonds to be secured by provisions similar to those now made by law for securing the payment of the interest on said bonds to be secured by provisions similar to those now made by law for securing the payment of the "Loughborough" bonds, Said new lands to those now made by law for securing the payment of the interest on said bonds to be secured by provisions similar to those now made by law for securing the payment of the "Loughborough" bonds, Said new lands the payment of the "Loughborough" bonds, Said new lands the payment of the "Loughborough" bonds, Said new lands the payment of the "Loughborough" bonds, Said new lands the payment of the "Loughborough" bonds, Said new lands the payment of the "Loughborough" bonds, Said new lands the payment of the "Loughborough" bonds, Said new lands the paymen cited, I think Mr. Wickliffe, of Mount Washington, who says he has been in correspondence with Colonel Crawford since he has been in the Turkish army, should give the public something more explicit as to the asserted fact. For one, I would like to know that it is a fact that an American has become famous, even in such an ignoble cause as fighting for the "sick man" of the east. There is something novel in the idea that the Occident has come to the aid of the Orient in a war against religion and civilization.

ARKANSAS.

The State Debt and the Proposed Set tlement-Letter of Major John D. Adams, Explanatory of It and it's Results.

Copy of the Contract Between Major Adams and J. E. Redfield-A Good Thing for the State-885,000 to be Made By It. from an Appeal Correspondent.

LITTLE ROCK, September 5.—I send you nclosed Major Adams's letter, which fully explains the plan for the settlement of the old debt, which just now is creating a good Chicago Times: It might be thought prob-able enough but for the fact that the original deal of excitement here. Please publish it. Boiled down, it amounts to this: The State name of the hero was R. Clay Crawford. A oldier capable of wearing his name parted gets in all her old paper for less than she actually owes. What is paid for the bad n the middle in that way would never spare actually owes. What is paid for the bac bonds is paid by the holders of the just. I ime enough from the contemplation of his own admirable qualities to become proficient they see proper to go into the arrangement, seems to me we should permit it. But the repudiationists say we must pay all the just Chicago Inter-Ocean: The rumor that Os-man Pasha was Marshal Bazaine, of France, debt, which is nearly a hundred thousand dollars more than the proposed plan, and, in addition, run the risk of being worried by was encouraging for the Turks, as it gave them one of the most experienced soldiers of the holders of repudiated bonds for the next military nation. We fear the rumor in refifty years. gard to R. Clay Crawford will have a corre

THE OLD BONDED DEBT. LITTLE ROCK, August 25, 1877. THE OSMAN PASHA MATTER. Editor Gazette-The Evening Star, of Louisville Courier-Journal: Really it looks esterday, has a long leader, induced, as s though our little friend, Clay Crawford, nimed, by an article in the New York Triwere going to turn up after all as Osman bune, in regard to the proposition of Mr. ledfield and myself to the Arkansas bond-Corroborative evidence comes from wo opposite directions - Chicago and Mem Our correspondent, L. B. Wickliffe, reads in such a way as to please the writer so living in the obscure hamlet of Mount Washington, in this State, was both positive and like kindred s pirits, that it is a pity to spoil explicit, and could have no motive, if he had their thunder; but as good men might possithe desire—a thing quite out of character and not at all supposable—to deceive anybody. bly be misled by such editorials, were they to The only thing which cast a doubt upon star man, but will take this occasion to let our mind, on the receipt of his communica the people of Arkansas know what is being ione in regard to getting a proposition for a ceived himself, a dupe to the artful tricks and wanton wiles of the gay and festive Clay. But here comes General Reynolds, of Illinois, he legislature, in January, 1875, passed the following resolution:

Resolved by the Senate, the House of Representatives concurring therein, That the State board of finance be, and is hereby auwho knew our soi disant hero, and says that he did go to Egypt, where he appeared as Osman Bey, and was transferred to the Turkish service, where it is reasonable to suporized and directed to correspond with the pose his versatile talents secured him promo olders of the outstanding bonds of the State, ion. Another correspondent, Mr. T. G

or, at their discretion, at such time and place, Tracie, writing in yesterday's Courier-Jour-nal, represents his old comrade-in-arms as a man after the Mohammedan's own heart, an educated and aspiring Mickey Free, who was to effecting a consolidation and settlement of all just debts on a basis which will be satisfactory to the people and within their ability Approved January 18, 1875. Nothing had been done in the matter up to two months ago, when Mr. Redfield and

dashing, devil-go-easy East-Tennessean—ex-West-Pointer, ex-convict, ex-artillerist, ex-general of Mexico, ex-millionaire of Wall myself proposed that we would see the bondders in regard to a compromise. The finance board finally agreed that if the bondstreet, ex-everything adventurous and Ameriholders would surrender to the State the whole old bonded debt (except the debt due the service of the sublime Porte, his port and build having been, for the matter of that, alto the United States government) for four million dollars, they would recommend the legislature to accept the proposition. They four million and eighty-five thousand dollars, A sensation, in the newspaper sense, was furthest from our thought. We gave it for what it was worth, not questioning in the Holfords, for which they allowed the one least the good faith of the writer. But al- hundred and twenty-one thousand three columns, saving he is or is not the man about whom so much is being written. As for ourselves, we begin to believe he is. Was not the levee bonds, the railroad aid bonds, and Warren Hastings an adventurer? Was not the unallowed proportion of the Holford

The world is full of examples of begof the other issues, so that when the four and considerations on both sides as they oc million dollars new bonds went out curred to me, sometimes being inclined ways a nose for a good thing, was enterpristhe State would take up all the bonds ing and daring, and has as good a right to the pay itself out in the course of time, the State | wrote out the short opinion which I read in who was quite as great an adventurer and having a set-off now against that debt to an the Florida case during the sitting of the comamount between three and four hundred thousand dollars. The finance board stipulated that the new bonds should draw only SPRINGFIELD, ILL., September 5.-An extwo per cent. for the first year, three per amination of the adjutant-general's records cent. for the second year, and four per cent. restoring the tax to where it was when the last legislature reduced it, to get the State | right. At all events, it was the result of my Springfield and rendezvoused at Camp But-ler with his regiment, the Sixty-fourth infantscrip out of the way, and then the bonds own reflections and consideration, without would draw six per cent. interest. If this ry, all sharpshooters. Crawford is claimed settlement can be made, the State assumes here to be remembered as a very adventurous to pay eighty-five thousand dollars less than she actually owes, and allows nothing for the pany F, Soner, says Crawford was the crack shot of the company. He was afterward made commissary-sergeant, the record shows, us by the carpetbaggers without paying or and in March, 1862, promoted, in some manassuming to ever pay anything for them, and | in consequence of a political conspiracy, I can ner, into the Twenty-sixth Missouri infantry, when his Illinois comrades appear to have lost sight of him. He claimed to have been the controversy regarding the Holford bonds, tively to say-that it is utterly devoid of which has been agitated in Arkansas for | truth, at least as far as the action of the comnearly forty years, by only paying, or agreeand thirty-three dollars that we got on those | odium. The decencies of public express career, as given by the Courier-Journal, is substantially true—the earlier incidents of his life almost exactly, though not as they might

this, to a just-minded man, would seem as | so able a writer from making personal impu right for the State to do. There is no bond ring nor scrip ring about it. We have conferred with the bondholders, and we and they together have a made to the bondholders. they together have made up the calculation of how much of the four million bonds each tract was adopted, a copy of which accom-panies this letter. This was done so that the onds would be deposited and a f made at all; and I believe the bond- gave way and tumbled down on them, killady over two million dollars of the old The two injured parties were David Green onds subscribed to the contract. The cal- field and Pompey Black, all colored. Severa culation was made so as to divide out the barrels of lime were burst open and some whole four million dollars new bonds to the thrown into the river. We learn that old bondholders in the proportions stated in steamboat agents intend sting the city he contract. There is no ring here or in New York; there is nothing to have a ring or; there is no money in it to any one except New York; there is nothing to have a ring for the purpose of getting samething tangi-ble for his old bonds, of which he holds over three hundred thousand dollars, and I went into it because I am opposed to repudiation, and because I believed the owners of the good bonds would be willing to allow some hing to get out of the way, forever, the bonds that are of doubtful validity; so that an extended tour in the south and southwest the State would neither assume more than

horse for demagogues to ride into office upon, and to see our State with the rubbish cleaned away, only a small debt on which to pay interest, and on the high road to prosperity which would be the case if a settlement car be made on the terms proposed; and I hope all true men in the State will give their aid in thus protecting the good name of the State, should the bondholders make the proposition suggested. The whole plan needs only the careful thought and scrutiny of sound reaoning men to be approved-let them be either financiers or farmers, so that they think

Who is Believed to Have Been Shot and Thrown into the River from for themselves and study with a view to the good of our State, both for the present and all time to come. JOHN D. ADAMS. THE CONTRACT. CAT ISLAND LANDING, CRITTENDEN COUNwarded to him from Berlin. He opened it.

It was postmarked Cairo, Egypt, and was

FROM ROBERT CRAWFORD.

The letter stated that Crawford was in the army of the khedive, enjoying a rank that of the steamer City of Helena. The name of the steamer City of Helena. The name of the steamer City of Helena, and the steamer army of the khedive, enjoying a rank that corresponded to our brigadier-general, and said that he was called Osman Bey. He expressed himself as being entirely satisfied with afrair; there, and pronounced himself a great man. General Reynolds says he has not the slightest doubt that Osman Bey, Osman Pasha and Robert C. Crawford are identical. It is characteristic of the man, and is more than probable. Crawford was a very fine looking man. He was five feet eleven inches in hight, dark complexioned, black eyes and hair—the latter was flowing—high cheek bones, sharp features, square built, and commanding, with an eyedlent military bearing. He was fond of adventure and excite ment. He was very quiet in his bearing, with a suite of the man could not be ascertained, but from his person, we think his identity can be traced. He was a with the said entity can be traced. He was a white man, about five feet eight inches high, about thirty-six or forty years of age, had on a striped cotton coat, a calico shirt, a heavy pair of woolen pants, and a new pair of heavy shop-made shoes. He had blue eyes and dark sandy hair. There was found in his pockets a deck passenger ticket of the Menphis and St. Louis packet company, with trip the place of his departure and destination was also written on the ticket, but it was so dim that it could not be read. On the back of the ticket was stamped "City of Heleman, August 3d;" also a pair of spectacles, lower for the state of Arkansas, and J. E. Redfield, of Essex, Connecticut, hereby agree as follows: The holders of said bonds agree to deposit all bonds held by them, as heretofore subscribed, of the state bonds, known respectively as the "old bonds," "railroad bonds," "railroad bonds," "railroad bonds," "railroad bonds," "railroad bonds," the State of New York, to be delivered to said Adams and Redfield, or their authorized agents, in exchange for new bonds of said Adams and Rodfield, or their authorized agents, in exchange for new bonds of the said bonds of the State of Arkansas, and J. E back of the ticket was stamped "City of Heiment. He was very quiet in his bearing, with nothing of the braggadocia about him; in fact, just such a man as one could look for in the hero of Plevas.

A CALL FOR CLAY CRAWFORD'S LETTERS. To the Editor of the Courier-Journal.]

LOUISVILLE, September 5, 1877.—In common with others, I have read with intense in mon with others, I have read with intense in vidual. I think the man can easily be traced the interest on said bonds to be paul as 101-lows: For the first year, at the rate of two per cent. per annum; for the chird year, at the rate of three per cent. per annum, and thereafter at the rate of six per cent, per annum, and thereafter at the rate of six per cent, per annum, and thereafter at the rate of six per cent, per annum, and thereafter at the rate of six per cent, per annum, and thereafter at the rate of six per cent, per annum, and thereafter at the rate of six per cent, per annum, and thereafter at the rate of six per cent, per annum, and thereafter at the rate of six per cent, per annum, and thereafter at the rate of six per cent, per annum, and thereafter at the rate of six per cent, per annum, and thereafter at the rate of the third year, at the rate of the per cent. Per annum, and thereafter at the rate of the per cent. Per annum, and thereafter at the rate of the per cent. Per annum, and thereafter at the rate of the per cent. Per annum, and thereafter at the rate of the per cent. Per annum, and thereafter at the rate of the per cent. Per annum, and thereafter at the rate of the per cent. Per annum, and thereafter at the rate of the per cent. Per annum, and thereafter at the rate of the per cent. Per annum, and thereafter at the rate of the per cent. Per annum, and thereafter at the rate of the per cent. Per annum, and thereafter at the rate of the per cent. Per annum, and thereafter at the rate of the per cent. Per annum, and thereafter at the rate of the per cent. Per annum, and thereafter at the rate of the per cent. Per annum, and thereafter at the vidual, I think the man can easily be traced Mrs. Lockwood, of Geneva, Ohio, were crossing the Lake Shore railroad track in a buggy, just east of Painesville station, about one o'clock to-day, passenger train No. 3, coming west, caught them on the pilot, carrying them to the station before they could be released. They both died from their injuries a few minutes after being taken off the pilot. It is supposed they tried to cross the track ahead of the train, and, missing their calculation, were struck and lost their lives. The bodies were taken to their home in Geneva ing the Lake Shore railroad track in a buggy,

ninety dollars for each one thousand dollar bond. Said Adams and Redfield agree to negotiate with the proper authorities of said State of Arkansas, and use their best endeavors to procure, within twelve months from the date hereof, such a settlement of the debt o said State by the legislature thereof as will enable said Adams and Redfield to deliver to said bondholders, or to the National Bank of the State of New York, for delivery to said

bondholders, new bonds of said State, a above, mentioned, without expense to the holders thereof. And it is agreed by said bondholders that on the delivery or tender to said bank of new bonds, as aforesaid, in the proportions herein named, said bank is here-by directed to deliver said bonds of the sevissues now owed by us to said Adams Redfield in exchange for said new

It is further agreed that in the event arrangement for compromise of the debt said State is not made on or before July I 1878, then the subscribers hereto are entitle o withdraw their bonds from said bank, or surrender of the receipt of the bank therefor New York, July 10, 1877. OLD JOE'S

ness How Often He Changed His Mind about the Florida Vote And He Admits that it was His Vote that Counted Hayes In-A Paragraph Devoted to Judge Black-

Expression. Philadelphia, September 5.—Justice Bradley, of the supreme court, has addressed the following letter to the editor of the Newark (N. J.) Advertiser: STOWE, Vr., September 2, 1577. the Editor of the Advertiser

I perceive that the New York Sun has iterated its charge that, after preparing written opinion in favor of the Tilden ele tors in the Florida case submitted to the elec toral commission, I changed my views during the night preceding the vote in consequer of pressure brought to bear upon me by R publican politicians and Pacific railroad whose carriages, it is said, surrounded my nouse during the evening. This, I believe, is the important point of the charge. Whether wrote one opinion or twenty in my private examination of the subject is of little consemence, and of no concern to anybody, if the pinion which I finally gave was the fair result of my deliberations, without influence from outside parties. The above slander was

oublished some time since, but I never saw it intil recently. I deemed it too absurd to need refutation; but as it is categorically repeated, perhaps I ought to notice it. The me story about carriages of leading Re blicans and others congregating at ouse was circulated in Washington at me, and came to the ears of only to raise a smile of con-The whole thing is a falsehood. Not a single visitor called at my house that evening; and during the whole sitting of the commission I had no private discussion whatever of the subjects at issue with any persons interested on the Republican side, and but very few words with any person. Indeed, I sedu- RALPH WORMELEY. least the good faith of the writer. But already, though not three days old, it has raised a considerable breeze, received a good deal of corroboration, and produced an effect very like the truth. There is but one thing now remaining to complete the matter. His

be accompanied with the last part of each returns-I wrote and rewrote the arguments other; but finally I threw aside these lucu brations, and, as you have rightly stated ject, seemed to me the only satisfactor; s lution of the question; and I may add that, the more I have reflected on it since, the more satisfied I have become that it was discussion and by members of the com

nission itself was concerned. In that article

persons congregated on several lime that were stacked up under a projecting portion of the bank, when about thirty feet

parties were warned not to sit under the embankment. If that be true, they owe the injuries to themselves Increased Mail Facilities Discussed. St. Louis, September 6.—Gardiner G. Hubbard and D. M. Fox, Unit d States postal commissioners, arrived here to-day from and met a number of prominent merchants and business men of this city to-night at the Lindell hotel, when the subject of increased mail facilities was freely discussed. A memorial was presented to them praving for an | We take pleasure extended postal-car service on railroads ru

ning northwest, southwest and west from remarks, giving some of their experience the sections of country they have visited, and stating that they design making a report to the postoffice department or congress recom mending a greatly-increased postal service throughout the country west af the Mississir

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